

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or clerks who have been employed by the Union in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Charles Ross, of Cincinnati, Ohio, supervising inspector of steamboats for the 5th district, in the place of Davis Embree.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

The official communications in relation to affairs in Utah, which we spread before our readers this morning, are exceedingly important. Arrangements between Governor Cumming and his associates of the Peace Commission on the one part, and the Mormons on the other, give assurance of an entirely peaceful solution of the Mormon problem. The conditions agreed upon in the conference between Governor Cumming, the peace commissioners, and the Mormon leaders, are that the troops shall enter the city without opposition; the civil officers are to be allowed to perform their duties without interruption; and an unconditional obedience to the laws on the part of the resident population. On the other hand, all the past offenses of the Mormons are to be forgotten, and all houses are to be closed against strangers, except the ones occupied by the governor and his assistants.

These conditions indicate the points of extreme sensitiveness on the part of the Mormons. There can be little doubt but that the people of the Territory have been disposed to regard the descent of the army as a signal for attacking their peculiar social habits. Such, indeed, to a considerable extent, was the warning thrown out by the press, many regarding the Utah expeditions as a deliberate movement on the part of the government to root out polygamy; a special crusade against habits which all condemn, but which the federal government never for a moment thought of disturbing. We have never been of those who believed that, in the face of the strong force despatched to the Salt Lake country, the people there would persist in a course of opposition to the federal authorities. That such a force was necessary, however, is apparent to the least informed; and the time had arrived when we were required either to surrender the country to the possession and control of the Mormon tribes, or vindicate the authority of the constitution over it.

Independent of the open rebellion of Young and his saintly followers, an overruling necessity existed, in our judgment, for despatching a powerful military command to the interior of the continent, which had already become an important highway for overland immigration to the Pacific coast. That highway became utterly obstructed in Utah, and was infested by savages in almost every part of it. It would be an instructive lesson to present to the country the vast amount of plunder, robbery, and murders which have been committed against our people in crossing the plains to the West and Southwest. These facts point out what course the government should pursue; and there seems to be little doubt but that great benefits will result to the country by throwing into the interior a force so well calculated to intimidate the savages and convince them that the strong arm of the federal government is ready to avenge their insults and outrages committed upon our people.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MR. SENATOR DOUGLAS.

We respectfully suggest to our judicial cotemporary, the *Intelligencer*, that if we failed to exercise all proper patience and prejudged the position of the senator from Illinois, its admonitions might have had more point had they been accompanied with some little testimony showing that the telegraphic report of the senator's speech was essentially incorrect. We did certainly hope it was so, but the speech itself is now before us, which we transfer to our columns. We have no disposition, whatever, to condemn or treat unfairly Senator Douglas. His public life exhibits a long and ardent support of the democratic party, with the single exception of his opposition to the leading measure of that party during the late session of Congress. He had won to himself in that service, to his individual fortunes, a powerful interest; he was ambitious to be our standard-bearer in the election which placed Mr. Buchanan in the presidential office. Yet, in the prime of life and the vigor of manhood, beloved by many and respected by all, of commanding intellect and position, he had only to prove faithful to his former associates and true to the great party that had elevated him to the front rank of its eminent statesmen, to call to his support the united democracy of the nation. It is not our business to analyze the motives of the senator from Illinois. We have too much respect for our free institutions and for the sacred principle of individual liberty, in political and in social life, to call the senator to account for what he has said in his Chicago speech. He had a right to adopt such chart as he pleased to guide his political conduct. He could support the cause of the democratic party or oppose that cause. It is his business to decide what course he will pursue. We have no appeals even to make to him. We would not even remind him of his former political life; or recur to those events in our history which afford abundant testimony that the party which he seems now ready to derange and oppose has sought to bestow upon him its highest honors, as he undoubtedly had commanded its most generous confidence. But Mr. Douglas is nevertheless responsible to that party for his present conduct. We regard him only in his relations to politics. If he prefers to oppose the democracy, to oppose the republicans, or to set up for himself and attempt to carve out of the public a new organization, placing himself at its head, we shall treat him as an enemy, and we shall freely express the conviction that he has forfeited the confidence of his former associates. Mr. Douglas will find it as difficult, we apprehend, to raise up an effective Douglas party as Joe Smith and Brigham Young have in building into form a special religious organization in opposition to the settled convictions of

the American people. He is in exactly the position to mistake the interest of mere novelty for the earnest endorsement by his countrymen of the principles he avows.

For more than thirty years the American people have been deeply agitated on the subject of slavery. During all this period of excitement, the question which has divided the free and the slave States has been upon the government of the public territories. The North has sought the intervention of Congress to prohibit slavery therein. The democratic party has maintained that Congress has no constitutional authority over the subject, alleging that the people themselves, of the place, must decide the matter in their own time and way. The most fierce and turbulent of all our controversies arose in Kansas, on the principle of self-government embodied in Mr. Douglas's bill of 1854. The senator from Illinois has not forgotten the events of the election of 1856, and the position of the democratic party in that election; nor need we remind him that at the very first Congress thereafter, the President, his cabinet, and fifteen-sixteenths of the party in Congress, and nearly every democratic organization throughout the country, united in recommending the admission of Kansas into the Union, on the basis of a constitution adopted by a regular convention of the people duly authorized by law. Mr. Douglas has on that occasion, without the slightest consultation with his party friends, and in direct and offensive opposition to their views and convictions of duty, raised the standard of rebellion in the Senate, and went over with color flying into the opposition ranks. He maintained the right of Congress to supervise and overrule the action of the people of Kansas. He would descend with the abolitionists into all the details of a distant election. He declared even that any constitution adopted should be voted upon directly by the people, though the latter, as in a dozen States of the Union, had decided otherwise. This was non-intervention in the eyes of the senator from Illinois, who had pleaded years for the great principle that the people of the place were the exclusive judges of their own affairs, and who had denounced the claim of Congress in such cases as utterly unconstitutional.

In the progress of the controversy to which we allude, it became evident that the original Lecompton constitution could not pass the lower branch of the national legislature. In fact, it was defeated on a direct vote, having previously passed the Senate by a decided majority. We say it was defeated; not exactly so, the coalition got up what is known as the Crittenden amendment, which was substituted for the Senate bill, and passed. Mr. Douglas supported, we believe, this amendment, and now, at Chicago, extols and endorses it. And what was the Crittenden amendment? It proposed the admission of the State under the Lecompton constitution, which should, however, be referred to the people of Kansas for their approval or rejection; and, in the latter event, provided that they should frame a new constitution, which, also, should be submitted to the people, and, being affirmed, that the State should be forthwith admitted into the Union under the proclamation of the President. In other words, the Crittenden amendment conferred full authority upon the most ultra crazy abolitionists in the country to frame a State government, with just such clauses in its constitution as they might insert—nullifying the fugitive-slave law, or otherwise, and so placed the whole matter as to bring that government into the Union, thus introducing into the family of States an element of hostility which no effort could have removed. The senator from Illinois endorses the Crittenden amendment! He finds fault, too, with the English bill, which he condemns, while he upholds and applauds the measure of ultra negroism of the senator from Kentucky.

Such we understand to be the attitude of the Hon. S. A. Douglas at the present moment. Whether he is acting with reference to special interests at home or not we do not care to inquire. Our democracy runs deeper than the shallow current which is just sufficient to bear up the party in one State; and it is too just to admit that the capriciousness of Illinois politicians may of right trample under foot the express will of all the rest of the Union. But we do not admit that the silly parade of hostility to the conference bill urged by Mr. Douglas expresses the views of the democracy of Illinois. It is impossible. If that people could not concur in the propriety of the enactment of the English bill, we feel confident they have too much respect for the great majority of the democratic party elsewhere who did, and too little confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the republicans, whose cause thereby is to be benefited, to wage a wilful and pointless war against the administration and that leading measure of its adoption.

If the democracy of Illinois have not determined to ignore every lesson of the past and all the obligations of the party which confer upon it its vital power as a political organization in the United States, we feel sure they will yet see the folly and madness of breaking the cords that bind them to the party out of that State. We remind them that by the highest law of our political being they are bound to submit to the will of the majority. We point them to their own conventions, the results of which are determined by that law. We refer them to all their past history, to every lesson of their service as a party, to their creed, their rituals, their acts, in justification of the principle we announce. In this view of the condition of the party and the position of the democracy of Illinois, we feel authorized to say that the great mass of the people will repudiate the spiteful and hateful lessons imparted by Mr. Douglas.

We can have no controversy with Mr. Senator Douglas. That is not in our way; nor do we speak for others. It is enough for us to vindicate the cause of justice and truth, and to enforce, as far as we can do it by reasonable argument, obedience to the laws of the democratic party. We have no confidence in those who seek to perpetuate quarrels— who wilfully and wickedly prefer to maintain their own position rather than that of the great party whose cause they do so much to weaken.

John J. Schroeder, esq., has been appointed by the Postmaster General postmaster at Leavenworth city, Kansas Territory, in the place of James J. Clarkson, resigned.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Report says that G. P. R. Jones, esq., British consul for Virginia, has lately been honored by the appointment of consul general to the Black Sea (Odessa); that he is allowed a month to decide; and that he inclines to accept the mission, doubtless on account of the promotion and the large salary."

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN BELL.

We sincerely congratulate our friends of the *Intelligencer* that they have finally concluded the publication of the speech of Hon. John Bell, the retiring senator from Tennessee. We have now forgotten whether the publication commenced before the honorable senator left this city; but be that as it may, we have no doubt he will be greatly surprised to find it concluded before the dog-days. Nobody, hereafter, will question the patience and perseverance of the *Intelligencer*; for we regard its work in publishing the senator's speech at all, as conclusive on this subject.

Some one has said—a very lazy fellow, no doubt—that a public library never contained any authority which could be available to him, as, of all horrors, the very greatest was to be compelled to see a thousand matters of no possible interest, in order to get hold of something really needed. John Bell made a speech—he never makes short speeches—and as, in his last winter's Kansas effort, he is reported to have shown distinctly, in the first twenty-four hours of his talking, which side he advocated, we did expect to be able to comprehend what was his purpose by the speech which we have been receiving in regular instalments through the columns of our own political cotemporary. But we do not see exactly what the senator was after. Perhaps he desired to make a speech. He has been thought to have a weakness of that kind.

By the way, since the senator from Illinois so warmly applauded and endorsed the Crittenden amendment, which Mr. N. Sargent thought a capital platform for a party, it has occurred to us that the *Intelligencer* would be willing to let the country know whether Mr. Douglas was one of the initiated in the circular movement to which we referred the other day. The *Intelligencer* approves the Crittenden amendment, and is suspected of knowing the exact whereabouts of Mr. N. Sargent. As the clouds seem to be passing off, it is no more than right that we should have a report about these matters. We see by the papers that the republicans are disposed to ridicule the Sargent affair; and the Tribune intimates that they want no coalition at all with the South. Now, if Mr. Douglas is a party to the new programme, we certainly ought to know it. Give us light.

GOVERNOR DENVER.

Gov. Denver, of Kansas, arrived in this city on Tuesday last, and is stopping at the Kirkwood House. He is in good health, and undoubtedly would weigh at least a "stone" more than he did when he undertook the management of "border ruffians" and "bleeding Kansas." It has been stated in the papers that it was his intention to resign his office, but this, we are assured, is without any foundation whatever in truth. So faithfully and so judiciously has he administered the government in that distracted Territory that such a step on his part would, indeed, be a calamity. Instead of making speeches, he has used every means in his power to break up the lawless bands which have disturbed the peace of the Territory and to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The Governor, of course, is the "observed of all observers," and was occupied during the greater portion of yesterday in receiving calls from his numerous friends.

THE SPRINGS—ENJOYING THE COUNTRY AIR.

(Special Correspondence of the Union.)

WARRENTON SPRINGS, (Va.) July 13, 1858. Leaving your city at 6 o'clock in the morning, before the sun has fairly commenced to pour his fervid rays upon the brick walls and paved streets, heading them up nearly to a white heat, the traveler proceeds to Alexandria, and thence by the Orange railroad, the Warrenton branch road, and six miles' going over a smooth turnpike, and through an undulating country, he alights in five hours at the White Sulphur Springs of Fauquier county—one of the pleasant summer resorts within a day's travel of the metropolis. Here he finds a social company, enjoying the cool retreat, inhaling the health-giving sulphur water, renewing his strength and elasticity day by day. A greater contrast could well be imagined than the leafy bowers of the Warrenton Springs, its cooling shades and green-growing grass, and the glare and dust and burning walls of the city.

The Springs are the property of Thomas Green, esq., of Washington, by whom they are kept at present, under the charge of a careful and gentlemanly superintendent. The buildings are commodious, furnishing accommodations for seven or eight hundred guests. The grounds are laid out with much taste, and are reported to be the finest in the State of Virginia. Bubbly drinking the spring water, playing at nine-pins or billiards, and tripping on the light, fantastic toe, serve to while away the pleasant hours of the young; the elders read, converse, play whist and euchre, or doze away in delightful reverie the tedious after-dinner hours. O, panting sulks of city's heat! dost thou not envy the fortunate ones, who are here realizing the delights of country life and of pure country air, hearing not the whirr and noise and bustle of the busy city, listening only to the song of the birds, to the laugh and prattle of children, or viewing the graceful movements of a herd of deer domesticated upon the grounds?

The season is now just commencing, and visitors are arriving every day. Judge Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, and family, are settled for the season in one of the cottages. I am glad to be able to say that he enjoys apparently good health for one of his great age. He is now in his 84th year. Several families from Baltimore and Washington make up a pleasant company, which will, doubtless, be greatly increased during the present and coming weeks.

According to an incomplete analysis, the water of the spring is impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, phosphate of soda, and sulphate of soda, being 56° Fahrenheit. The taste is a very disagreeable even at first, and in a few days, so strong a like is frequently acquired that nothing less than twenty tumblers a day will satisfy the impatient visitor. The medicinal virtues of the waters enjoy high repute among invalids, while the purity of the spring water, and the coolness of the climate makes it a more acceptable refuge than the colder resorts in the Blue Ridge or Alleghenies. They are not as strong as the sulphur waters of Greenbrier and Monroe counties, and their effects upon the system are more gentle and gradual.

On the avenue, between the main building and the spring, stands a cottage known as Judge Marshall's. Here for many years the celebrated Chief Justice of the United States, the predecessor of Judge Taney, spent his summers and enjoyed repose from the fatigues of the Supreme Bench. Here he mingled with the crowd of visitors, and uttered words of wisdom to attentive listeners.

The rain on Monday evening and night was most acceptable to the farmers in this section of country. Corn was suffering very much from the dry weather, the heat of the sun twisting up the leaves into mere rods. The corn crop is by no means promising. The excessive rains during the spring delayed the planting until a very late period, and the corn now maturing and backward. Much complaint prevails concerning the wheat and cat crops. In some localities an average crop has been made, while in others it has not even been gathered.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS AT CHICAGO.—A SEARCH OF HIS SPEECH.—The telegraph of yesterday afternoon gave us an account of the reception of Senator Douglas at Chicago, and the outlines of the speech which he made on that occasion. It will be found on our first page. We are sorry the distinguished senator felt constrained to attack the Kansas adjustment, and regret that he did not treat it as a closed issue, which no future election could effect, and which it behooved every honest and patriotic citizen to acquiesce in, whatever may have been his original opinions regarding its merits. His prospects of re-election to the Senate will hardly be enhanced by such a course. He is now in the hands of the nine-tenths of the democracy in Congress, and of half of that portion of them who voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, and opposed with vehemence the original Senate bill. *Cincinnati Enquirer*, July 16th.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

News from California, Central America, and Havana.

The telegraph advises us of the arrival at Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday of the steamer Isabel from Havana, and at New York yesterday of the arrival of the Philadelphia from Havana, and of the Star of the West from Aspinwall, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 20th June, and from Havana to the 8th inst. The Star of the West brought \$1,400,000 in treasure, and 400 passengers.

CALIFORNIA.

Eight thousand persons had left California for Frisco river. Owing to a scarcity of laborers in California prices had advanced 30 per cent., and six steamers and ten sailing vessels had been detained in San Francisco.

The Hudson Bay Company had stationed armed vessels at the mouth of the river to prevent the emigrants from carrying goods into the interior, but an American vessel is reported to have entered in spite of the blockade.

The defeat of Col. Steptoe is confirmed. His command fell into an ambuscade, and was attacked by a large number of Indians. He was forced to retreat, with a loss of seven killed and fifteen wounded. The troops were not sufficiently supplied with ammunition.

A general Indian war was expected. General Clarke had dispatched troops from San Francisco and Los Angeles to assist Col. Steptoe in case of necessity.

Business at San Francisco during the past fortnight had been quite active, with large sales of provisions, mining implements, clothing, and firearms at advanced rates. Hazard flour had sold at auction at a heavy decline, and last quotations were \$11 a \$12 for superfine. Small lots brought \$14.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Cass-Merran treaty is still under consideration in the New Granada legislature. A joint committee of the two houses had been appointed to make some compromise.

M. Bely's contract with the Central American governments had reached Panama via Europe, and created great astonishment.

HAVANA.

The brig Dolphin and the Colorado and Macedonian were at Key West. The Fulton, Arctic, and Plymouth were at Havana.

The brig C. Perkins, of New York, was sunk in the harbor of Havana, having been detected in bringing a cargo of negroes.

M. De Embil is in prison for having insulted Gen. Concha. He will probably be banished.

Union Convention in Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, July 14.—The Union Convention to nominate a Judge of the supreme court met here this afternoon. Governor Reeder was elected president. On the first ballot Oswald Thompson received 24, John M. Read 25, J. P. Jones 17, John J. Pearson 13, scattering 49. Eight other ballots were taken without result. The last ballot was 61, Pearson 49, Jones 21. Necessary to a choice 64. The convention then adjourned until this evening.

[The "Union Convention" here meant is a union of all the elements of opposition to the democratic party.—En.]

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The republican State convention met at Columbus to-day, Gen. James M. Ashley occupying the chair.

Hon. John A. Bingham and Caleb B. Smith, addressed the convention. The following ticket was nominated: Judge of the Supreme Court—Wm. V. Peck. Attorney General—W. R. Thrall.

Comptroller—C. P. Walcott. Board of Public Works—John L. Martin. Resolutions were passed denouncing the extravagance of the administration and its Kansas policy.

A ratification meeting will be held to-night, and addressed by Senator Wade and others.

Indiana Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The republican convention of the 4th Indiana district met at Blackenshaw for Congress. Resolutions denouncing the English bill and the extravagance of the administration were adopted.

Nicaragua Meeting.

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—A barbeque was held near Montigny on Saturday last, at which Gen. Walker and Mr. Yancey made strong speeches on the subject of Central America.

The Harriet Lane at Norfolk. NORFOLK, July 14.—The revenue cutter Harriet Lane arrived here this forenoon, having on board Miss Lane, Secretary Cobb, Hon. E. Ward, Sir W. Gore Ouseley, Count Sartiges, Collector Schell, and others. She left at 2 p. m. for Old Point and Annapolis.

Terrible Accident at Harper's Mines, near Potomac. FIVE MEN KILLED. POTOMAC, July 13.—Five men were instantly killed this morning at Harper's mines, on Wolf creek, by black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

Poisoning of a Family at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Mrs. Patrick Pope and family were poisoned by arsenic put in by a slave girl ten or twelve years old. Mrs. Pope is in a critical condition, but the rest of the family are recovering.

Heath of Edwin Stevens. HOBOKEN, July 13.—Edwin Stevens, esq., was brought home to his residence at Castle Point, from Princeton, yesterday, in a very weak and exhausted condition. It is hardly possible that he can survive many days. He was brought home in the Hoboken Ferry steamer Phoenix, and conveyed from the wharf to his residence on a litter.

Exports of Cotton to Europe. MOBILE, July 12.—The exports of cotton to England, during the past week, were 2,000 bales. From New Orleans, during the same period, the exports to Great Britain were 25,000 bales, and to France 1,000.

The Weather in the South. AUGUSTA, July 14.—Heavy rains have fallen here and throughout the southern country during the past few days. The damage, however, has been comparatively trifling as far as heard from.

Markets. NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton closed buoyant, with sales of 2,500 bales. The sales of the last three days have amounted to 10,000 bales. Futures middling closed at 12 1/2 a 12 3/4. Flour is firm—sales of 12,000 barrels. Wheat closed firm at a slight advance—sales 90,000 bushels; western, 82 a 83. Corn closed firm at a slight advance—sales of 42,000 bushels; white, 75 a 80; yellow, 74 a 75. Pork is dull—sales, 150 bbls; prime, 13 1/2 a 13 3/4. Lard is firm at 11 1/2 a 11 3/4. Whiskey is steady at 23 1/2. Sugar is firm—Muscovado, 64 a 70 cents. Coffee is quiet. Spirits of turpentine are at 43 1/2 a 44 cents. Rosin is heavy at 51 a 52. Rice is steady at 3 1/2 a 3 3/4.

BAITUM, July 14.—Flour is quiet—Howard street and Ohio, \$4 37; City Mills, \$4 25. Wheat has advanced—new red, \$1 10 a \$1 13; new white, \$1 10 a \$1 20. Corn firm and advanced—white, 83 cents; yellow, 84 a 85 cents. Whiskey is firm at 24 1/2 a 25 cents.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Tuesday night, July 13, 1858.

Judge Douglas's speech, as published in *extenso* in the Chicago papers, has reached us here, and has removed all the doubts as to what he said and meant which a few exceedingly charitable people entertained, or professed to entertain, after reading the telegraphic synopsis of the speech published in last Sunday's Herald. In the estimation of those who have a right to consider themselves national democrats—who hold the same opinions as ninety-nine hundredths of the democracy of the Union—and who have supported, and do support, the President and his administration, Judge Douglas's speech is a very last at Chicago seems to be quite as offensive, as objectionable, and reprehensible as any speech which he has delivered since he first assumed an attitude of hostility to the policy of the administration, the ninth of December last.

His intemperate and vituperative strictures on the English-compromise bill for the admission of Kansas prove conclusively the inveteracy of his hostility to the President and the great masses of the democracy, and his determination to burn his ships so as to render his return next to impossible. Had he felt otherwise he would have refrained from making such a vicious contrast between the course which he pursued and that which the democrats of both houses of Congress adopted, and which the democracy of the entire Union has approved with such emphatic unanimity. The English bill, as he himself stated in the Senate of the United States, "a final and conclusive settlement of the Kansas question, there was no possible necessity for any comment upon its provisions; and the only object of making any must have been to renew a declaration of opposition and destroy all hope of conciliation. His laudatory description of the satisfaction which he felt when he found his own views constantly sustained by the "publicans" and "some glorious Americans and old-line whigs," against those of the democratic senators and members of the House of Representatives, could not have been in worse taste, and can only serve to irritate those in whose disfavor Mr. Douglas drew the invective distinction.

All this, and his boast of how "fearlessly and boldly he vindicated his principles when they were attempted to be violated by the almost united South," has caused bitter pain and disappointment to Judge Douglas's democratic friends here, particularly among those whom, by his repeated and unprovoked attacks, he has made it his duty to visit to this city, he induced to believe that he would pursue a diametrically opposite course. In conversation with several gentlemen whom I know well, and who occupy a prominent position in the democratic party and the estimation of their fellow-men, Judge Douglas repeatedly stated that when he returned to Illinois he would allow bygones to be bygones; that he would declare the English bill to be a finality, since it gave the people of Kansas exclusive control over their own affairs, and that, turning from the past to the present and future, he would declare his unalterable determination to abide faithfully by democratic organizations, steadily supporting the Cincinnati platform, announcing his resolution to support the nominee of the Charleston convention, and, in short, place himself on such a broad ground of true democracy as to render it impossible for the democratic party to offer the least objection to his return to the ranks of the party.

The assurance of these gentlemen, who made these assurances for the avowed purpose of inducing them to use their influence to persuade others who were more doubtful of his sincerity and good faith to accept his conciliatory overtures, have looked in vain through the three closely-printed columns of the newspaper report of his speech for any such intention. In which they could find anything approaching to a fulfillment of his pledges or the manifestation of the remotest desire to take the position he solemnly promised to take and maintain during his coming canvass in Illinois. The dissatisfaction of these gentlemen at what they justly consider a betrayal of their confidence is extreme. They believed that he felt unworthy and dishonest to make an anomalous situation in which he was placed. Excluded for months past from the councils of his democratic colleagues in the Senate, with no, even nominally, democratic following in either house of Congress, regarded as a foe by the administration, and looked on with distrust by the masses of the democratic party, he was urged to suppose that his assurances of future fidelity to the party, and resolution to suffer the past to be forgotten, were made in order to enlist the sympathies of those to whom they were made to aid him in his re-enrollment in the ranks of the national democracy. The mortification, therefore, of those gentlemen who believed his assurances to be unfeigned, is not unaccountable.

Mr. Douglas evidently believes that he, and those who think with him, are the only true democracy, and that all who differ from him are out of the party. He seems to require that the President, his cabinet, the democratic senators and members of Congress, all the federal judges, and the rank and file of the party who support the President's policy, should abandon their own opinions and accept his, and that it is an outrage if they hesitate to recognize him and his followers as the Mentors of the party. Judge Douglas and all his supporters in Illinois are certainly entitled to have their own party and party politics course they please, whether hostile or friendly to the democratic party; but if their policy be antagonistic, and their course hostile, they have no longer any right to boast of their fidelity to party discipline, or to claim fellowship with the party. Whether they call themselves democrats or not, if they vilify and pursue the chief of the democratic party and those who sustain him, they have no right to the name, and cannot be considered as of the party until they cease their hostilities, and give evidence of an unmistakable desire to be on friendly terms.

It is with deep regret that I am compelled to give you this account of the impression here among my democratic friends with regard to Judge Douglas's first effort in Illinois. He is said by the republican papers to have "defined his position." I do not think that it is an enviable one, nor one calculated to lead to any other result than the triumph of Mr. Lincoln and black-republicanism.

The telegraphic message received here this afternoon from Quebec of the telegraphic fleet having been spoken by the Windsor Forest, and of the Agamemnon and Niagara being in company up to the 28th ultimo, has revived hopes of the success of the great enterprise if the report be exactly accurate, as all previous reports have authentic information within a day or two. The utmost anxiety is manifested to hear "the latest about the cable."

Of local news there is nothing of interest. After three days' intense heat, as usual, a heavy shower storm, with heavy rain, and occasional squalls, during the evening, which have been very acceptable from the cooling influence they have exercised. As I write the thermometer stands at 78°, a pleasing change from the 90, 92, and 93 of the preceding days.

The bank statement, the details of which I communicated to you in my letter of yesterday, is generally considered as very favorable. The decline in loans of nearly a million dollars is accounted for by the heavy liquidation of the 3d and 5th inst., and some heavy purchases by importers of Treasury notes, which the banks had counted as loans. The decrease in deposits is also accounted for by the same cause. The rise in specie of \$275,000 was not expected. The Star of the West is announced, and will probably arrive during the night with \$1,500,000 in treasure, which, added to the sum now held by the banks and the sub-treasury, will make our specie total \$41,540,000. The decrease in the sub-treasury through the Bank Clearing House and the sub-treasury statement of Saturday, the following is a comparative statement of the condition of our banks and sub-treasury for the past week, the week previous, and for the corresponding time last year:

	July 11, 1857.	July 10, 1858.	July 3, 1858.
Capital	\$65,575,000	\$66,717,000	\$66,717,000
Loans	119,028,018	119,885,527	119,812,467
Specie	12,066,148	14,769,593	33,830,252
Reserves	8,605,878	10,571,373	7,438,106
Overseas deposits	2,024,475	190,428,475	100,983,210
Exchange	29,921,876	18,168,747	17,287,927
Undrawn	6,812,267	8,297,000	8,297,000
Sub-treasury	10,875,239	5,342,237	5,310,495

The money market to-day was quiet at last quotations. The tendency is to continued ease and very low rates of interest.

The market for sterling exchange by the Arabia, from Boston to-morrow, was not active, but rates were firmly maintained at 109 1/2 for the bankers, and 109 a 109 1/2 for commercial bills. The supply of sterling exchange is very scant. Exchange on Paris was dull at 45.15 a 5.12 1/2.

There was a fair amount of business done at the Stock Exchange this morning. The market opened rather strongly, but soon gave way, though the decline was not considerable. The chief business was in New York Central, Erie, and Galena & Chicago. Bank stocks, and State stocks were firmly held. At the second board prices were slightly irregular, but with the exception of Panama, which declined 1 per cent., there was no material alteration in prices. The following are the closing prices for the principal stocks: New York Central, 84 1/2; Erie, 19 1/2; Michigan Southern, 22 1/2; Illinois Central, 15; Galena and Chicago, 87 1/2; Cleveland and Toledo, 35 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 75 1/2; Tennessee 6's, 93 1/2; California 7's, 87 1/2; Virginia 6's, 93; Ohio 6's, 102; and Missouri 6's, 85. The market closed rather steadily.

The flour market was moderately active, unchanged prices. Wheat was 1 a 2 cents per bushel dearer, and in better demand. Corn was in good demand and better. Pork was steady and beef unchanged. Cotton was firm and active at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. G. & Tex.
Ordinary	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	18 1/2
Medium	19 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2
Fulling	20 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2
Pat.	21 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	21 1/2

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were as follows:

Receipts	\$23,730 2
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